

An Architecture for Enabling migration of tactical networks to future flexible Ad Hoc WBWF

Wroclaw, 28-29 September 2010



Report Documentation Page			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
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1. REPORT DATE SEP 2010	2. REPORT TYPE N/A	3. DATES COVERED -		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE An Architecture for Enabling migration of tactical networks to future flexible Ad Hoc WBWF			5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
			5b. GRANT NUMBER	
			5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)			5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
			5e. TASK NUMBER	
			5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) ETARE			8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)			10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
			11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release, distribution unlimited				
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES See also ADA568727. Military Communications and Networks (Communications et reseaux militaires). RTO-MP-IST-092				
14. ABSTRACT				
15. SUBJECT TERMS				
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT SAR	18. NUMBER OF PAGES 20
a. REPORT unclassified	b. ABSTRACT unclassified	c. THIS PAGE unclassified		

- Rationale
- Operational scenarios
- Wideband Waveform Architecture requirements
- Architecture of the Wideband Waveform
- Layers features
- An example : Handling flat and/or clustered network

Rationale

- Various applications, various QoS
 - Low to high data rate : rate granularity
 - Latency from real time to background
 - Block error rate (speech ≠ data)
 - Packet or connection oriented
- Interoperability
 - Nations/Coalitions
 - Manufacturers
 - Standardised interfaces and protocols
- Development, production, maintenance and deployment cost
- Product confidence
- Scarce frequency spectrum → bandwidth usage flexibility
- Facilities for future progressive insertion of new technologies (WBWF evolutivity)

Operational scenarios

- OTM (On The Move)
 - Multi-hop mobile Ad Hoc Network (self organisation of the network)
 - Fleets of terminal types : portable, vehicular, aero-mobile
- ATH (At The Halt)
 - Some of the terminals are fixed or semi-fixed, e.g. a mobile stops and deploys a mast mounted gain antenna
 - Enhanced communication capability : data rate, coverage
 - Can be used as backbone to infrastructure or other OTM parts
- NLI (Naval and Land Interworking)
 - Communications between OTM terminals and boat mounted equipment
- (*WSW - Weapon System Waveform*)

Different scenarios – Different System characteristics

- Types of missions/coalition configuration : different security levels
- Terminals behaviour : power management, transmission capabilities, support of Classes of Service, etc.
- Types of traffic with varying QoS requirements (IP services, connection oriented services, connectionless short messages, etc.)
- Types of operational theatre
 - Propagation environments, interference conditions and needs for signal discretion.
 - Coverage areas : densely (up to 200 nodes) as well as sparse
 - Types of network topology
- Frequency bands "agnostic"
 - NATO UHF band in a first step as the core band for OTM scenarios
 - other frequency bands either static configuration (NATO UHF rescheduling easily supported, or dynamic during operation (cognitive radio).

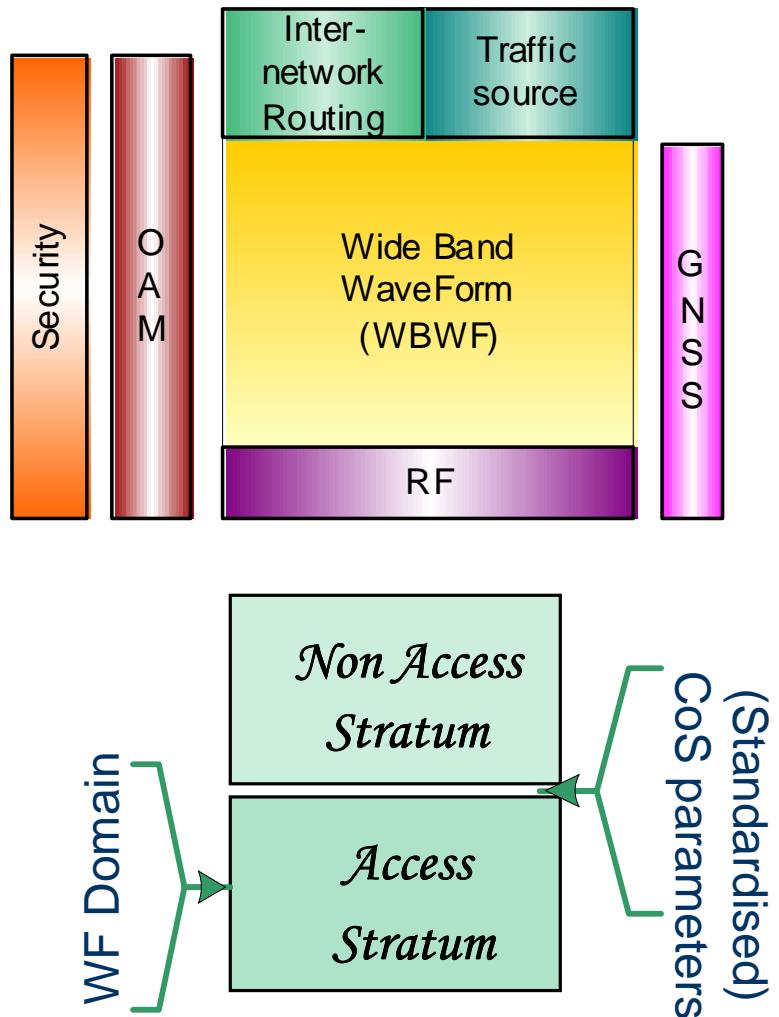
WBF Architecture Requirements

- Several multiple access schemes TDMA OFDMA SC-OFDMA, FH-CDMA, DS-CDMA, hybrid access schemes, transitions between them
- Dynamic physical layer configuration for transport format adaptation
- QoS adaptation with radio resource management algorithms for link adaptation
- Boost future standardization of the interfaces for inter-operability
 - Inherits a similar OSI and cross layer behaviour than relevant standards and developments from the civil telecommunication domain, with adaptation to ad hoc and military constraints → fasten standardisation
 - Flexible enough to accommodate
 - progressive insertion of future radio technologies
 - Keeps encapsulated proprietary algorithms
 - Keeps encapsulated proprietary strategic matters (security, ...)

WBF Architecture Requirements (con't)

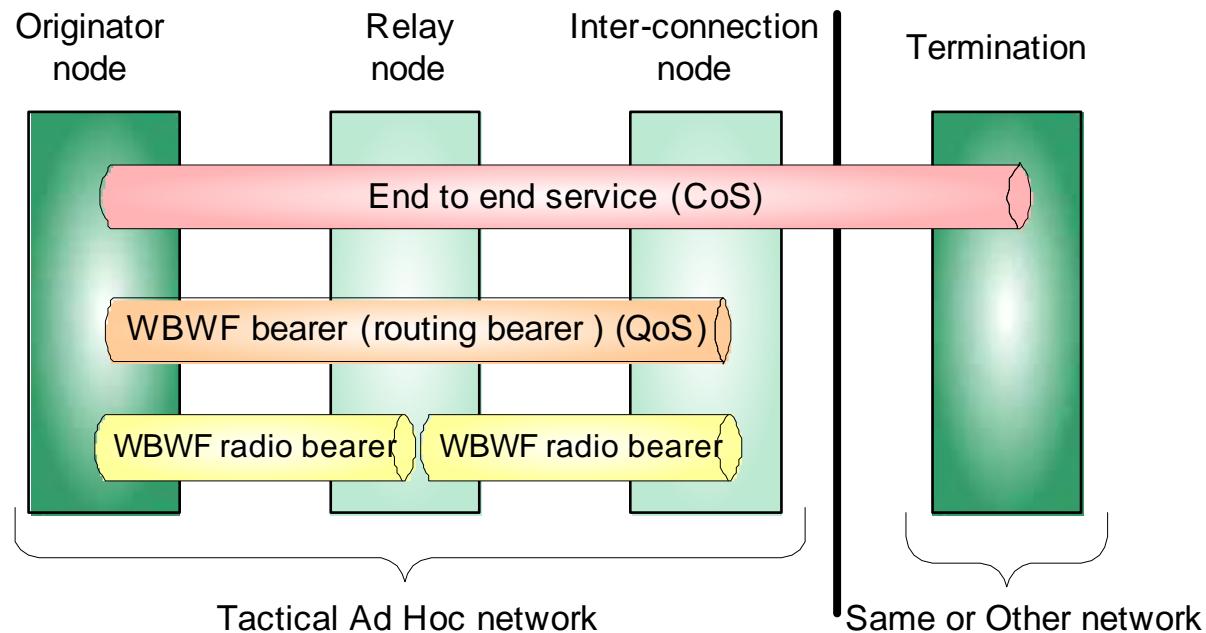
- Optimization of spectrum efficiency and signalling consumption : several resources management strategies and protocols
 - Flat routing and radio resource management
 - Clustering of the management of radio resources :
 - a node is Cluster Head and allocates resources to its neighbours
 - but the traffic is not concentrated to it : traffic remains distributed.
 - Cluster Gateways at interconnections
 - Hierarchical clustering : nodes are organised in a hierarchical tree topology, some of them centralize
 - traffic for their upper level
 - optionally radio resource management for their lower level
- Security with the protection of
 - intra-network protocol signalling (NETSEC)
 - traffic and signalling information that transit over the radio interface (COMSEC)
 - the physical signal (TRANSEC)

Architecture of the WBWF (perimeter)



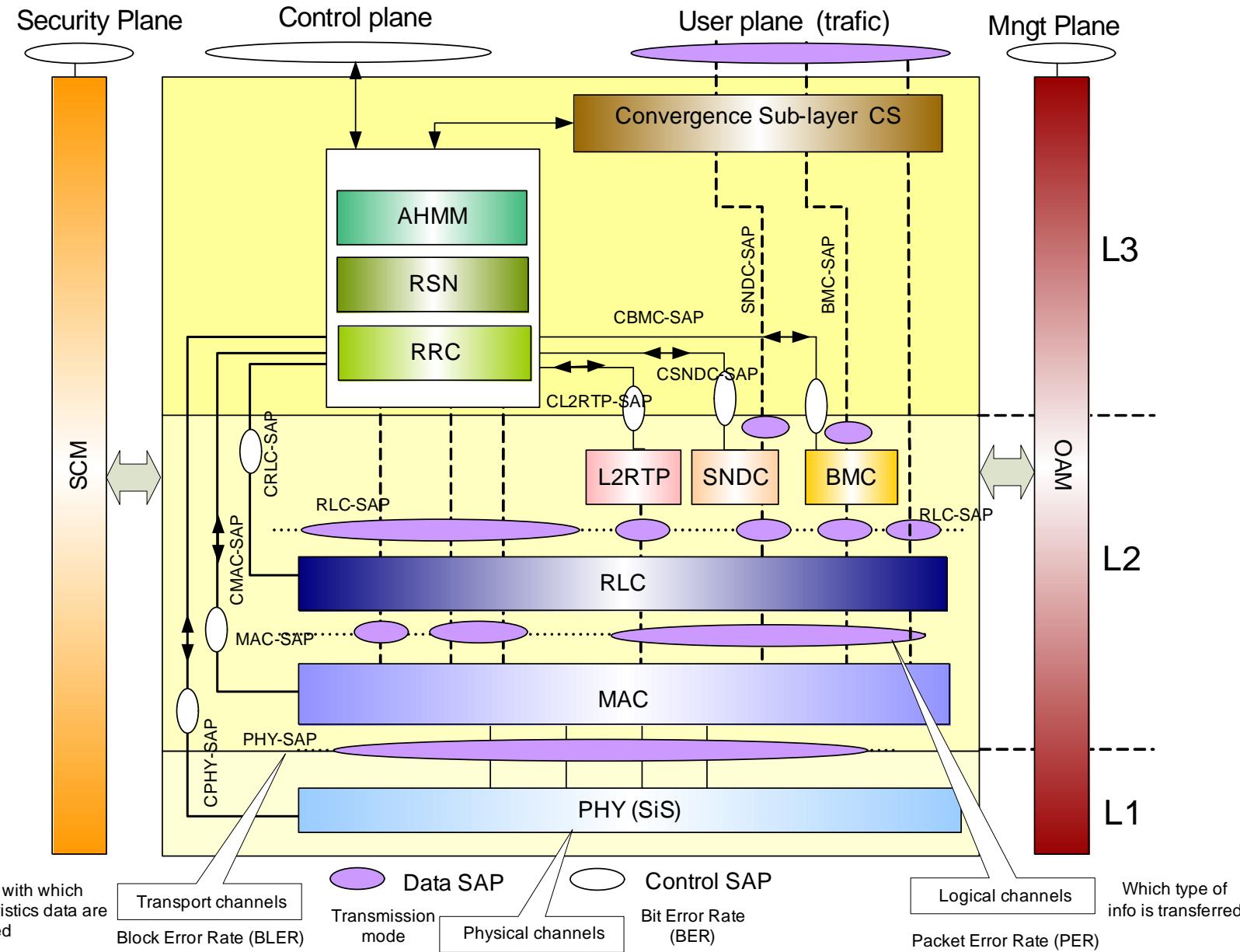
- Protocols related to the radio interface → Access stratum
 - From PHY to radio Ad Hoc routing
 - IP and legacy compatible
 - Facilities for securing WBWF protocols
- Interfaces with OAM for local and remote (OTA) supervision
- Support of (optional) GNSS interface (positioning and synchronisation features)

Architecture of the WBFW (QoS Architecture)



- Cos converted into QoS parameters at NAS service negotiation
- QoS parameters converted into routing and transmission parameters
- two levels of QoS :
 - at the radio link level between two neighbouring nodes
 - at the routing level between border nodes

Architecture of the WBF (protocol stack)



Architecture of the WBF (planes)

- 3 levels of information : logical, transport and physical channels
- Support of the concept of transport format
- 4 planes
 - User Plane : OTA data and signalling exchanges. Primitives at Data SAPs
 - Control Plane
 - configures the User Plane through Control SAPs
 - handles radio resource allocation and routing algorithms
 - Security Plane : security feature
 - configured according to the security level of the mission
 - Secures protocol layers through Security SAPs
 - Management Plane :
 - Local and remote management of equipment, radio interface, network
 - guarantees proper configuration and supervision of layers
 - compatible with SDR requirements
 - accesses to the protocol layers through Management SAPs

Architecture of the WBF - layers features

- Convergence Sublayer (CS) : interface with different types of services
 - manages the sessions (IP, connection-oriented, connectionless short messages, etc.)
 - makes use of AHMM services to access a coverage area
- Ad Hoc Mobility Management (AHMM) : complement to NAS MM and routing
 - If clustering, handling of mobility between clusters or groups of clusters that belong to different areas
 - Attachment, registration, paging, etc.
 - If hierarchical clustering, handling of Location areas
 - Under control of SCM for peer entities authentication procedures
 - Makes use of RSN for access to routes

Architecture of the WBF - layers features (2)

- Radio Sub Network (RSN): Ad Hoc Radio Networking complement NAS
 - Routing : presence detection, neighbour construction, route selection
 - Support of reactive and proactive protocols
 - If clustering, handling of clusters (creation modification, deletion)
 - RSN makes use of RRC
 - to adapt routing decisions to radio conditions
 - to effectively activate a radio link associated to a virtual route.
- Radio Resource Control (RRC)
 - Configuration for access to radio resources according (carrier frequency, transmission mode : coding scheme, ARQ protection, etc.) / QoS
 - locally to a node if flat network
 - If clustering, Cluster Head (CH) RRC instance manages resources of the nodes in its cluster, and can collaborate with its peer adjacent CHs
 - Radio link state monitoring : collect and filter lower layers measurements and reconfigure radio link accordingly

Architecture of the WBF - layers features (3)

- If clustering : CH collects measurement from its cluster members and reconfigure radio links accordingly
- load balancing between radio link (linked to routing)
- long term (slow) power control and fast power control parameters
- algorithms depend on the multiple access scheme
- If DS-CDMA : handling of macro-diversity (linked to cooperative routing)
- TDMA and/or OFDMA : sub network synchronisation and timing advance

AHMM, RSN, RRC : belong to Control Plane

Control Plane signalling (protocols) injected in the User Plane for OTA transfer

Architecture of the WBF - layers features (4)

- Sub Network Data Convergence (SNDC)
 - IP traffic flow adaptation to WBF radio interface
 - IPv4, IPv6, header compression
- Broadcast/Multicast Control (BMC)
 - Broadcasting/Multicasting data flows adaptation to coverage area
 - Service notification to the target audience
- Layer 2 Radio Tunnelling Protocol (L2RTP)
 - Regenerative relaying (possibility of different transmission format between Tx and Rx)
 - Possibility to avoid unnecessary duplications (cause multipath routing)

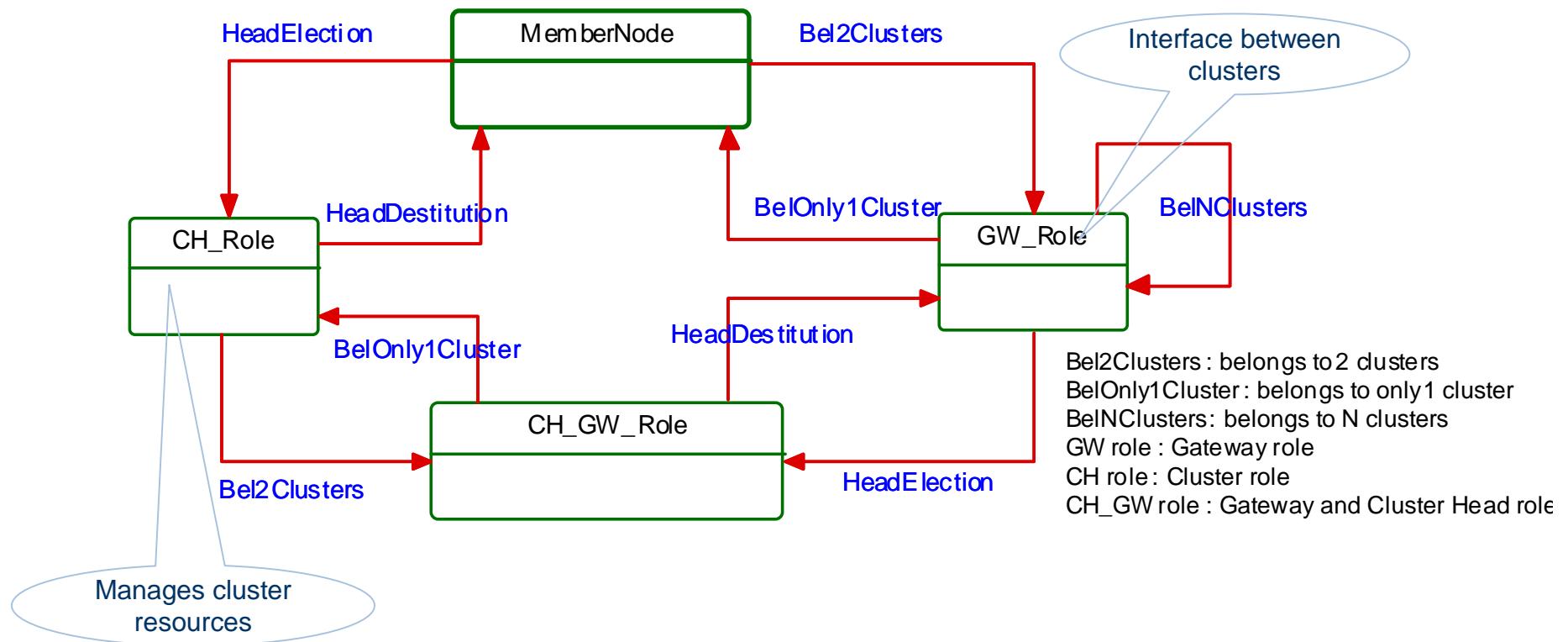
SNDC, BMC, L2RTP : belong to User Plane

Architecture of the WBWF - layers features (5)

- Radio Link Control (RLC)
 - Data transfer over 1 radio hop
 - Transparent, Unack and Ack modes, Segmentation/reassembly, ARQ, etc.
 - Link re-establishment for temporary link suspension (loss or Silent Mode)
- Medium Access Control (MAC)
 - Real time scheduling of PHY, Survey of neighbouring signals
 - Random Access/CSMA
 - TDMA and/or OFDMA : Timing advance
 - Quality,Traffic volume measurements, Fast adaptation of Transport format
- Ciphering @MAC/RLC level : SCM
- Physical layer (PHY) : signal processing (mod, FEC, etc)
 - CDMA : macro-diversity
 - CDMA, OFDMA : fast power control MIMO processing
 - TRANSEC : in PHY or externalised depending on security architecture

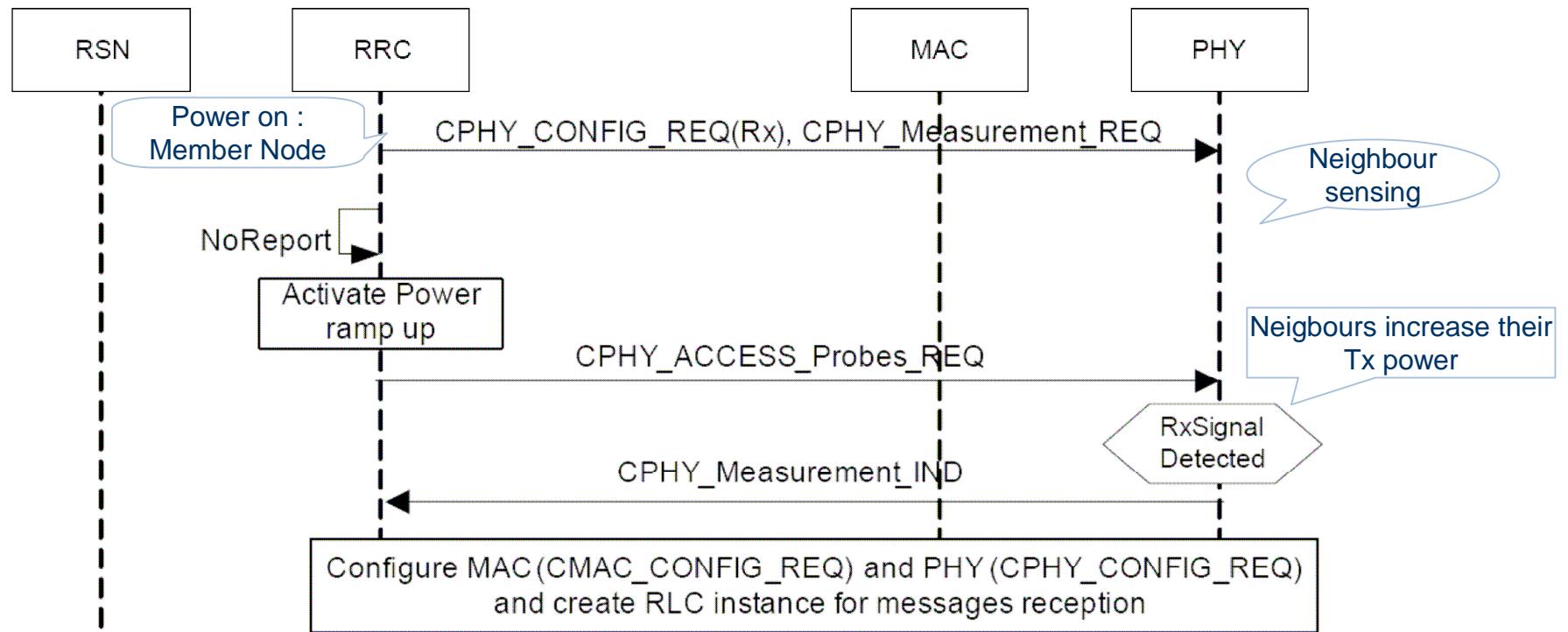
Handling of flat and/or clustered networks

- Node's role state transition diagram

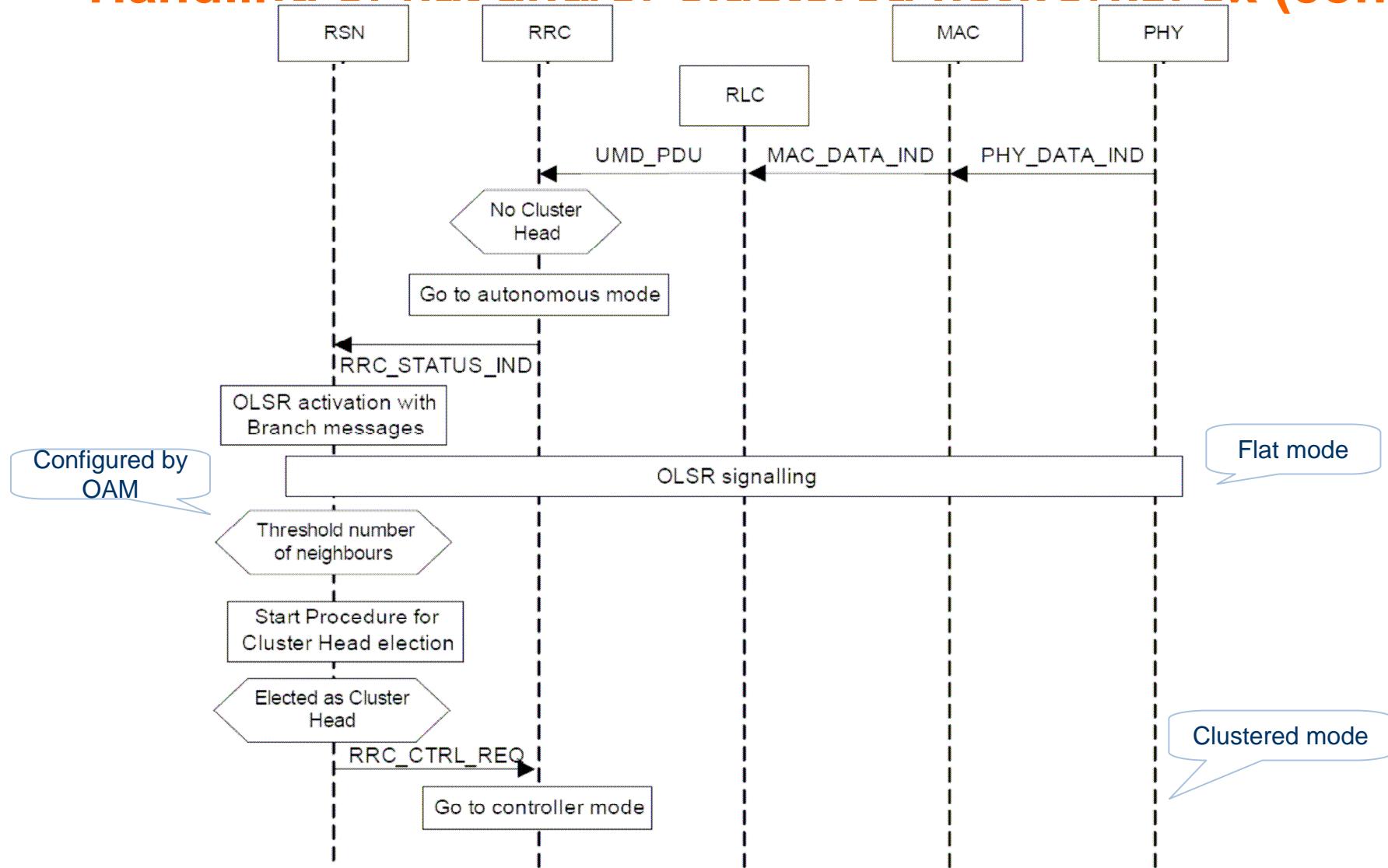


Handling of flat and/or clustered networks, ex

- Transition between flat, clustered and hierarchical mode
 - reconfiguration of RRC and RSN internal algorithms
 - Activation/inhibition of protocols



Handling of flat and/or clustered networks. ex (con't)





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Thank you